

(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 964 031 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

15.12.1999 Bulletin 1999/50

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **C08L 67/02**, C08J 5/18,
B65D 1/00

// (C08L67/02, 77:06)

(21) Application number: 99109316.2

(22) Date of filing: 28.05.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 11.06.1998 IT MI981335

(71) Applicant: **SINCO RICERCHE S.p.A.**

28048 Verbania Pallanza (Verbania) (IT)

(72) Inventors:

- **Al Ghatta, Hussein**
03014 Fiuggi (Frosinone) (IT)
- **Cobror, Sandro**
86077 Pozzilli (Isernia) (IT)
- **Severini, Tonino**
00034 Colleferro (Roma) (IT)

(74) Representative:

Modiano, Guido, Dr.-Ing. et al
Modiano & Associati SpA
Via Meravigli, 16
20123 Milano (IT)

(54) Polyester resin blends with high-level gas barrier properties

(57) Compositions comprising a polyester resin and a polyamide derived from a dicarboxylic acid with 6-22 carbon atoms and from m-xylylene diamine having high-level gas barrier properties, obtained by mixing in the melted state the polyester resin premixed with a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid and the polyamide, operating under conditions such as to render the polymeric components rheologically compatible each other. The compositions are suitable for preparing containers and biaxially-orientated films.

EP 0 964 031 A2

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to biaxially-oriented films and containers provided with high resistance to gas permeability, and to the polymeric materials used to prepare said containers and films.

[0002] Aromatic polyester resins are used in ever-increasing amounts in the production of beverage containers and films.

[0003] The barrier properties of aromatic polyester resins are rather limited. In the case of containers for carbonated beverages prepared from said resins, the possibility to preserve the beverages for a sufficiently long time is uncertain.

[0004] Polyamide resins have remarkable mechanical properties, but they have the drawback that they have a high moisture absorption which reduces their properties.

[0005] Polyamide resins are normally used mixed with aromatic polyester resins in order to improve the mechanical characteristics of the latter. The presence of polyester resin in the mix reduces the moisture-absorbing tendency of polyamide resins.

[0006] Mixing the resins, however, is difficult because of their poor compatibility in the melted state.

[0007] In order to obtain better mechanical properties and to avoid peeling in products, it has been suggested to mix the resins in the extruder in the presence of a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid (JP 1-272660 Kokai).

[0008] Pyromellitic anhydride is the preferred compound.

[0009] The mechanical properties of the resulting mixtures can be improved further by subjecting the mixtures to a solid-state polycondensation treatment (WO 94/09069).

[0010] Among polyamides, the most commonly used polyamides, such as nylon 6 and 66, have slightly better gas barrier properties than polyester resins such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and copolyethylene terephthalates containing small proportions of units derived from isophthalic acid.

[0011] However, a polyamide obtained from m-xylylene diamine and adipic acid (poly-m-xylylene adipamide, poly MXD-6) is known as having considerable gas barrier properties (in relation to oxygen and carbon dioxide) which are distinctly better than those of polyethylene terephthalate.

[0012] This polyamide is used in mixture (obtained in an extruder) with PET or COPET in order to improve their barrier properties.

[0013] The oxygen permeability of a 1.5-liter PET bottle (produced by injection blow-molding) is reduced by approximately 50% when the bottle is obtained from a mixture which contains 16% by weight of polyamide and by approximately 20% when it contains 7% polyamide by weight.

[0014] The barrier properties of the 16% polyamide mixture are similar to those of a bottle formed of a two-layer film, one layer being PET and the other one being polyamide.

[0015] It has now been found unexpectedly that it is possible to remarkably improve the barrier properties of biaxially-oriented films and containers which can be obtained from polyester resins used in a mixture with a polyamide such as poly MXD-6 if the polyester resin is first mixed in the melted state with a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid and the resulting mixture is further mixed, again in the melted state, with a polyamide such as poly MXD-6, working under temperature and shear forces conditions and with viscosities of the melted polymeric components such as to render the polymeric components of the mixture compatible from the rheological viewpoint. The dianhydride is mixed with the polyester resin in an amount from 0.01 to 3% by weight.

[0016] Pyromellitic dianhydride is preferred. Other dianhydrides that can be used are dianhydrides of 1, 2, 3, 4-cyclobutane tetracarboxylic acid, 3,3':4,4'-benzophenone tetracarboxylic acid, 2,2 bis-(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl) ether. The dianhydrides of aromatic tetracarboxylic acids are preferred.

[0017] Preferably, the polyester resin is a copolyethylene terephthalate in which up to 25%, preferably 1 to 15%, of the units derived from terephthalic acid are substituted by units or sequences derived from isophthalic acid or from mixtures thereof with naphthalene dicarboxylic acids.

[0018] The polyamide is preferably poly MXD-6. Other polyamides that can be used are those obtainable from an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid other than adipic acid containing 6 to 22 atoms of carbon and an arilene diamine, preferably m-xylylene diamine.

[0019] Said dicarboxylic acid is preferably suberic, sebacic and dodecanoic acid.

[0020] Polyamides with crystallization rates similar to those of polyester are preferably used.

[0021] The numeral molecular weight of the starting polyamide is generally between 8000 and 50000.

[0022] The terminal-NH₂ groups of the starting polyamide can be reacted with epoxy compounds in order to increase its dispersion in the polyester matrix. Epikote from the Shell Italia is an example of usable epoxy compounds.

[0023] Preferably, the polyamide is used in an amount equal to 5 to 30% by weight on the mixture. Larger amounts can be used depending on the final properties of the mixture.

[0024] It is in fact possible, and it is another aspect of the invention, to prepare, operating according to the method of the invention, mixtures having a polyamide content of more than 50% by weight and up to 80-90% by weight which can be used as master batch.

[0025] A preferred mixing process consists in extruding the polyester resin with the addition of the dianhydride and in subsequently extruding the mixture with the addition of the polyamide.

[0026] It is possible to work in a single stage by premixing in the extruder the polyester and dianhydride first and then adding the polyamide in the extruder.

[0027] In order to achieve good compatibilization among the polymeric components, their viscosities in the melted state has to be very similar.

[0028] Preferably, the ratio between the viscosity of the polyester and the viscosity of the polyamide is between 0.2:1 and 4:1.

[0029] Operating under the above conditions it is possible to obtain compositions wherein the polyamide is dispersed in the polyester matrix with domains having size of less than 1 micron, preferably in the range from 0.2 to 0.4 micron. The microstructure was obtained by scanning electron microscope (S.E.M.) of the fracture surface of injection molded small bars treated with formic acid to extract the polyamide. The bars obtained according to example 1 have a microstructure wherein the dispersed phase has a size of less than 0.5 micron. The size of the domains in the bars obtained from example 1 but without using PMDA are higher than 1.5 micron as average. The microstructure according to the invention is characteristic in particular of the blends of poly MXD-6 with PET or copolyethylene terephthalates containing up to 25% of units deriving from isophthalic acid.

[0030] It is surprising that when working under the mixing conditions according to the invention it is possible to obtain materials having gas barrier properties (relative to O₂ and CO₂) which are far higher than those obtainable by mixing the polyester resin and the polyamide in the absence of the dianhydride of tetracarboxylic acid or by mixing the three components of the mixture simultaneously or by first mixing the polyamide with the dianhydride and then adding the polyester resin.

[0031] Oxygen permeability in 1.5-liter bottles with an average thickness of 225 microns can be reduced of 4 or more times and CO₂ permeability can be reduced by 2 or more times as a function of the content of the polyamide (pMXD-6).

[0032] The polyester resin is obtained by polycondensation (according to known methods) of terephthalic acid or lower diesters thereof with a diol with 2-12 carbon atoms, such as for example ethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol and 1,4-cyclohexane dimethylol. The copolyethylene terephthalate is, as mentioned, the preferred resin for preparing containers.

[0033] The polyethylene terephthalate homopolymer can be conveniently used in the preparation of biaxially-oriented films.

[0034] The starting polyester resin used in the preparation of the compositions according to the invention has an intrinsic viscosity of 0.3 to 0.8 dl/g. The initial viscosity can be increased by subjecting the resin, premixed with the dianhydride of the tetracarboxylic acid or the mixture containing the polyester resin, the polyamide and the dianhydride, to a solid-state polycondensation treatment at temperatures between approximately 150 and 230°C for a time and at temperature conditions sufficient to increase by at least 0.1 units the viscosity of the polyester resin.

[0035] Since the polyester resin is difficult to separate by solvent extraction in the mixture, the increase in intrinsic viscosity of the polyester resin in the mixture is considered similar to the increase in the polyester resin when it is treated alone in the same temperature and duration conditions to which the mixture has been subjected.

[0036] The solid-state polycondensation treatment, in addition to leading to an increase in the intrinsic viscosity of the polyester resin, allows to improve the mechanical properties of the compositions, particularly impact resistance.

[0037] The treatment applied to the polyester resin added of the dianhydride of the tetracarboxylic acid allows to bring the viscosity of the resin in the melted state to values which are similar to those of the polyamide resin, particularly when the initial polyester resin has relatively low intrinsic viscosity values.

[0038] The mixing of the polyester with the dianhydride and then with the polyamide is performed in a single- or twin-screw extruder. Contrarotating and intermeshing twin-screw extruders are preferred, using residence times of generally less than 180 seconds and working at temperatures above the melting temperatures of the polymeric components, generally between 200° and 300°C.

[0039] The biaxially oriented films and containers are prepared according to known methods. For example, bottles for beverages are prepared by injection-stretch blow molding; biaxially oriented films are prepared with the double-bubble method or by cast-extrusion followed by biaxial stretching.

[0040] The material according to the invention can also be used to prepare multilayer films comprising, as a core layer, a biaxially oriented film obtained from the material according to the invention.

[0041] Another application of the blends according to the invention, wherein the polyester resin is a copolyethylene terephthalate with 10% or more of units from isophthalic acid resides in the preparation by free blowing of preforms of high capacity pouches (5 l. or more) suitable for being filled with liquids such as soft drinks or others.

[0042] The pouches have high clarity and good mechanical properties. They can be easily folded without breakage or stress whitening problems.

[0043] The intrinsic viscosity is measured in solutions of 0.5 g of resin in 100 ml of 60/40 solution by weight of phenol and tetrachloroethane, at 25°C according to ASTM standard D 4603-86.

[0044] The measurement of the melt viscosity is performed with a Goettfert rheometer equipped with a 2-mm capillary tube, working at 280°C with a shear rate of 100 sec⁻¹.

EXAMPLES

[0045] The following examples are given to illustrate but not to limit the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

[0046] 20 kg/h of crystallized granules of copolyethylene terephthalate (COPET) containing 4.5% isophthalic acid (IPA) with IV = 0.6 dl/g (pre-dried at 140°C in vacuum for at least 12 h) are fed together with 20 g/h of pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA) (0.1% by weight on the COPET) in a twin-screw extruder with contrarotating and intermeshing screws and then pelletized.

[0047] The operating conditions are:

Screw rotation rate: 100 rpm
Cylinder temperature: 280°C throughout the cylinder
COPET feed: 20 kg/h
PMDA feed: 20 g/h
Residence time: 1.5 min

[0048] The resulting pellets were crystallized at 130°C in a reactor in continuous under nitrogen flow.

[0049] IV after extrusion was 0.61 dl/g.

[0050] 20 kg/h of crystallized COPET containing 0.1% PMDA obtained as mentioned above are fed into a twin-screw extruder provided with contrarotating and intermeshing screws together with 2.2 kg/h of poly-MXD-6 (Mitsubishi Gas Chemical - MGC - Japan) having a viscosity in the molten state at 280°C and 100 sec⁻¹ of shear rate of 1000 PAS and pelletized.

[0051] The conditions for preparing the mixture are the same used for the treatment of COPET with the addition of PMDA.

EXAMPLE 2

[0052] Preparation of the mixture of COPET and PMDA of example 1 is repeated, the only difference being that COPET with 4.5% isophthalic acid is replaced with a mixture containing 92/8 by weight of COPET with 2% isophthalic acid, IV = 0.8 dl/g and 8% polyethylene isophthalate.

[0053] The IV of the pellets was 0.81 dl/g. The pellets are crystallized at 130°C in a reactor operating continuously in nitrogen.

[0054] The pellets are then extruded together with 10% by weight of poly MXD-6 in the conditions of example 1.

EXAMPLE 3

[0055] The preparation of example 1 (premixing of COPET with PMDA and subsequent extrusion with 10% poly MXD-6) was repeated, with the only difference that the COPET used contained 2% isophthalic acid and had an IV of 0.6 dl/g.

EXAMPLE 4

[0056] The preparation of example 1 was repeated, with the only difference that the mixture contained 70% by weight of poly-MXD-6.

EXAMPLE 5

[0057] A composition, prepared according to example 1, by using in place of COPET containing 4.5% IPA a mixture containing 86% by weight of COPET with 2% of IPA (IV = 0.8 dl/g) and 14% of polyethylene isophthalate, and in which the percentage of poly-MXD was 7.5% by weight, was used to prepare 40 g preforms.

[0058] The preforms were submitted to free blowing using a Sidel machine equipped with an infrared heater to heat the preforms to 110°. The preforms were blown using air at 3 bar pressure. The obtained pouches have a capacity of 5 l. and are highly clear. They can be folded (when empty) and refilled with liquids.

[0059] The pouches filled with 5 l. water can withstand a drop impact of 1 m.

EXAMPLES 6,7

[0060] The mixtures obtained according to examples 1-4 were used to produce 36-g preforms using a Husky injection unit.

[0061] The preforms were then blown in a 1.5- and 2-liter cavity to produce bottles by stretch-blow molding. The thickness of the 1.5-liter bottles was 225 microns (average value) and the thickness of the 2-liter bottles was 195 microns (average value).

[0062] The permeability characteristics of the bottles with respect to O₂ and CO₂ are listed in table 1. Gas permeability was measured at 18°C, 40% RH, using Mocon instruments.

COMPARISON EXAMPLE 1

[0063] The preparation of example 1 was repeated, the only difference being that a mixture with 90/10 by weight of COPET (containing 2% IPA, with IV = 0.8 dl/g) and of poly MXD-6, not containing PMDA, was extruded.

[0064] 1.5-liter bottles were prepared by injection-blow molding in the conditions used in examples 6-7.

[0065] The permeability to O₂ and CO₂ of the bottles was much higher than in the bottles of examples 6-7.

COMPARISON EXAMPLE 2

[0066] 1.5-liter bottles were prepared in the conditions of examples 6-7, using a resin formed by COPET with 2% IPA and IV=0.8 dl/g.

[0067] The data on O₂ and CO₂ permeability are listed in table 1.

[0068] The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. MI98A001335 from which this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.

TABLE 1

MIXTURES					
	Comparison 2	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
% weight pMXD-6	0	10	10	10	70
% IPA	2	4.5	10	2	4.5
O ₂ permeability					
1.5-liter bottles ml/bott/d/atm	0.53	0.13	0.1	0.12	
2-liter bottles	0.62	0.23	0.14	0.14	
CO ₂ permeability					
1.5-liter bottles ml/bott/d/atm	18.2	7.25	5.31	7.02	2.7
Improvement %					
O ₂ permeability					
1.5-liter bottles		407	550	449	
2-liter bottles		362	578	567	
CO ₂ permeability					
1.5-liter bottles		251	343	250	670

Claims

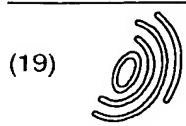
1. Biaxially-oriented films and containers formed by using a material obtained by mixing a melted substance comprising:

- an aromatic polyester, premixed with a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid in an amount from 0.01 to 3% by weight;
- a polyamide derived from m-xylylene diamine and from a dicarboxylic acid with 6-22 carbon atoms in an

amount from 2 to 50% by weight on the sum of a) + b), the mixing of the polyester and the polyamide being performed under temperature, shear force conditions and melt viscosity values of the polymeric components such as to render said components compatible from a rheological viewpoint.

- 5 2. Containers according to claim 1, in the form of bottles for carbonated beverages.
3. Containers according to claims 1-2, obtained by injection blow-molding.
4. Containers according to claims 1-3, wherein the aromatic polyester is copolyethylene terephthalate containing up
10 to 25% units or sequences derived from isophthalic acid.
5. Containers and films according to claims 1-4, wherein the polyamide is poly m-xylylene adipamide.
6. Containers and films according to claims 1-5, wherein the dianhydride of the tetracarboxylic acid is pyromellitic
15 dianhydride.
7. Containers and films according to claims 1-6, wherein the starting polyester of the material used to prepare the container has an intrinsic viscosity from 0.3 to 0.8 dl/g.
8. Containers and films according to claims 1-7, wherein the material obtained from the melted mixture comprising
20 the polyester, the polyamide and the dianhydride is subjected to solid-state polycondensation for a time and temperature conditions sufficient to increase the intrinsic viscosity of the polyester by at least 0.1 units.
9. Containers and films according to claims 1-8, wherein the polyester premixed with the dianhydride is subjected to
25 a solid-state polycondensation treatment so as to increase by 0.1 units the intrinsic viscosity of the initial polyester.
10. Containers and films according to claims 1-9, wherein the melt viscosities of the polyester and the polyamide, determined at the mixing temperature, are in a ratio from 0.2:1 to 4:1.
- 30 11. Containers and films according to claims 1-10, wherein the mixing of the components is performed in the extruder.
12. Containers and films made of or comprising a material obtained from compositions comprising a polyester resin and a polyamide characterized in that they have an oxygen permeability of less than 0.065 ml/bottle/day/atm, measured on a 1.5-liter bottle with a thickness of 225 microns obtained by injection blow molding.
- 35 13. Films according to the preceding claims 5-12, obtained by biaxial stretching of films prepared by cast-extrusion.
14. Films according to the preceding claims 1 and 5-12, obtained by blow-molding using the double-bubble method.
- 40 15. A polymeric material suitable for preparing biaxially-oriented films and containers having high characteristics of resistance to gas permeability, obtained by mixing a melted material under such conditions that the polymeric components thereof are rheologically compatible, comprising:
 - 45 a) an aromatic polyester resin, premixed with a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid, in an amount between 0.01 and 3% by weight;
 - b) a polyamide derived from m-xylylene diamine and from a dicarboxylic acid with 6-22 carbon atoms in an amount equal to 1 to 90% by weight on the sum of a) + b).
16. A material according to claim 15, wherein the polyester resin is copolyethylene terephthalate containing up to 25%
50 of units derived from isophthalic acid.
17. A material according to claims 15-16, wherein the polyamide is poly m-xylylene adipamide.
18. A polymeric material according to claims 15-17, wherein the dianhydride is pyromellitic dianhydride.
- 55 19. A polymeric material according to claims 15-18, wherein the material obtained from the melted mixture comprising the components a), b) and c) is subjected to solid-state polycondensation until the intrinsic viscosity of the starting polyester is increased of at least 0.1 units.

20. A polymeric material according to claim 19, wherein the polyester premixed with the dianhydride is subjected to solid-state polycondensation until the intrinsic viscosity of the initial polyester is increased of at least 0.1 units.
21. A polymeric material according to claims 15-20, wherein the polyester and the polyamide have melt viscosities, at the mixing temperature, in a ratio from 0.2:1 to 4:1.
22. A polymeric material according to claims 15-21, capable of providing containers whose resistance to oxygen permeability is less than 0.065 ml/bottle/day/atm, measured on a 1.5-liter bottle with a thickness of 225 microns prepared by injection-blow molding.
23. A polymeric material comprising an aromatic polyester resin and a polyamide derived from dicarboxylic acid and an arilene diamine, wherein the polyamide is dispersed in a polyester resin matrix with average size of the dispersed domains of less than 1 micron.
24. A polymeric material according to claim 23 wherein the average size of the dispersed domains is from 0.2 to 0.4 micron.
25. A polymeric material according to claims 23-24 wherein the polyester resin is a copolyethylene terephthalate containing up to 25% of units derived from isophthalic acid and the polyamide is poly-m-xylylene adipamide.



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 964 031 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:
01.03.2000 Bulletin 2000/09

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **C08L 67/02**, C08J 5/18,
B65D 1/00
// (C08L67/02, 77:06)

(43) Date of publication A2:
15.12.1999 Bulletin 1999/50

(21) Application number: **99109316.2**

(22) Date of filing: **28.05.1999**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **11.06.1998 IT MI981335**

(71) Applicant: **SINCO RICERCHE S.p.A.**
28048 Verbania Pallanza (Verbania) (IT)

(72) Inventors:
• **Al Ghatta, Hussein**
03014 Fiuggi (Frosinone) (IT)
• **Cobror, Sandro**
86077 Pozzilli (Isernia) (IT)
• **Severini, Tonino**
00034 Colleferro (Roma) (IT)

(74) Representative:
Modiano, Guido, Dr.-Ing. et al
Modiano & Associati SpA
Via Meravigli, 16
20123 Milano (IT)

(54) **Polyester resin blends with high-level gas barrier properties**

(57) Compositions comprising a polyester resin and a polyamide derived from a dicarboxylic acid with 6-22 carbon atoms and from m-xylylene diamine having high-level gas barrier properties, obtained by mixing in the melted state the polyester resin premixed with a dianhydride of a tetracarboxylic acid and the polyamide, operating under conditions such as to render the polymeric components rheologically compatible each other. The compositions are suitable for preparing containers and biaxially-orientated films.

EP 0 964 031 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 10 9316

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 113, no. 25, 17 December 1990 (1990-12-17) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 232752, XP002126791 * abstract *	1-3,5-7, 11,15, 17,18	C08L67/02 C08J5/18 B65D1/00 //(C08L67/02, 77:06)
D	& JP 01 272660 A (UBE IND., LTD.) 31 October 1989 (1989-10-31) ---		
Y	WO 93 20147 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 14 October 1993 (1993-10-14) * abstract; claims 1,6,7; examples 10,12 * * page 10, line 24 - line 32 * * page 12, line 9 - line 17 *	1-3,5-7, 11,15, 17,18	
D,Y	WO 94 09069 A (M & G RICERCHE SPA ;AL GHATTA HUSSAIN ALI KASHIF (IT)) 28 April 1994 (1994-04-28) * claims 1-6; example 1 * * page 4, paragraph 4 - paragraph 6 *	1-9,11, 15-20	
Y	US 4 837 115 A (IGARASHI, REIKO ET AL) 6 June 1989 (1989-06-06) * column 1, line 8 - line 19 * * column 3, line 40 - column 4, line 38 * * examples 3,9; table 7 *	1-9,11, 15-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) C08L C08K
X	EP 0 092 979 A (YOSHINO KOGYOSHO CO LTD) 2 November 1983 (1983-11-02) * abstract * * page 6, line 22 - page 7, line 3 *	12	
X	US 5 281 360 A (HONG, KUO-ZONG ET AL) 25 January 1994 (1994-01-25) * abstract; example 1; table 4 *	12	
-/--			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 29 December 1999	Examiner Krische, D
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 10 9316

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (InCl.6)
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 198603 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A23, AN 1986-017548 XP002126792 & JP 60 240452 A (MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD), 29 November 1985 (1985-11-29) * abstract *	12	
A	EP 0 819 728 A (SINCO ENG SPA) 21 January 1998 (1998-01-21) * claims 1-9; example 3 *	1,6,14, 15	
A	EP 0 752 437 A (SINCO ENG SPA) 8 January 1997 (1997-01-08) * claims 1-15 * * page 2, line 1 - page 3, line 37 * -----	1-4,6-9, 15,16, 18-20	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (InCl.6)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 29 December 1999	Examiner Krische, D
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 10 9316

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

29-12-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 1272660 A	31-10-1989	NONE	
WO 9320147 A	14-10-1993	US 5258233 A	02-11-1993
		CA 2133110 A	14-10-1993
		EP 0633911 A	18-01-1995
		JP 7509011 T	05-10-1995
		MX 9301895 A	01-10-1993
		US 5340884 A	23-08-1994
WO 9409069 A	28-04-1994	IT 1256600 B	12-12-1995
		CA 2124684 A	28-04-1994
		EP 0616623 A	28-09-1994
		JP 7502302 T	09-03-1995
		US 5852134 A	22-12-1998
US 4837115 A	06-06-1989	JP 1784678 C	31-08-1993
		JP 4071426 B	13-11-1992
		JP 63265950 A	02-11-1988
		JP 1022956 A	25-01-1989
		JP 1752463 C	08-04-1993
		JP 4039501 B	29-06-1992
		JP 1784667 C	31-08-1993
		JP 4071425 B	13-11-1992
		JP 63035647 A	16-02-1988
EP 0092979 A	02-11-1983	JP 58183243 A	26-10-1983
		AU 561894 B	21-05-1987
		AU 1099383 A	27-10-1983
		CA 1205393 A	03-06-1986
		DE 3382792 D	21-09-1995
		DE 3382792 T	04-01-1996
		EP 0212339 A	04-03-1987
		US 4501781 A	26-02-1985
US 5281360 A	25-01-1994	US 5866649 A	02-02-1999
		US 5314987 A	24-05-1994
JP 60240452 A	29-11-1985	JP 1698118 C	28-09-1992
		JP 3067501 B	23-10-1991
EP 0819728 A	21-01-1998	IT M1961461 A	15-01-1998
		CA 2209733 A	15-01-1998
		CN 1174116 A	25-02-1998
		JP 10087852 A	07-04-1998
EP 0752437 A	08-01-1997	IT M1951436 A	07-01-1997

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

